

THE STATE AFTER BEEF TRUST

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BEGINS INQUIRY AT ALBANY.

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FOR PLAYING PENNY ANTE.

Police Official, Judge and Congressman Indicted in Missouri.

St. Louis, Mo., May 15.—Harry B. Hawes, president of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Charleston, Mo., on a charge of gambling.

The specific charge is that Mr. Hawes played penny ante, Congressman W. W. Rucker of the district in which Charleston county is, is also indicted on a similar charge. In all, about thirty men were indicted for participation in the game, a Missouri Supreme Court Judge being among the number.

CRACKSMEN GET \$4,000.

Hole Drilled in Safe and Bolts Pushed Back—Police Suspicious.

By wrenching iron bars from a rear window crack, a burglar forced an entrance into William Monsee's steamship and money exchange office at 214 River street, Hoboken, early yesterday morning and secured over \$4,000 by breaking open a four-foot safe. When Monsee opened his office he found a brace, three bits and a maul lying in front of the safe, the door of which was closed. He found a 3/4-inch hole drilled near the combination dial. The bolts had been forced back and a trail of gold, silver and paper money led from the front window near which the safe stood to the place where the hole was drilled in the door.

Lights had been left in the office, and the cracksmen had evidently been frightened off, as they left without taking half the contents of the safe. On a table near the rear window they left two bags of marks amounting to more than \$100 and a box of gold and silver coins containing twice as much. The currency scattered on the floor aggregated \$150. More than \$3,000 in foreign currency, principally in gold and paper, was left undisturbed in the safe. Police Captain Higgins said the robbery looked "very peculiar."

"We are going to have an expert examine the safe to see if it was opened before or after the hole was drilled in the door," he said. "We are told that boxes were placed in the front window so that the patrolman on post could not see into the office, but Monsee denies this."

The court so directed.

CHICAGO AUTOMOBILE RULES.

Half of the Machines in the City Barred From the Park System.

CHICAGO, May 15.—"Chauffeurs are barbarians," wrote H. L. Carpenter to the South Park Commissioners. He has had to jump lively on recent occasions to occupy with his life from some automobile. The Park Commissioners agreed with him and maximum speed is limited to eight miles an hour.

Half of the machines in the city will be barred from Michigan Boulevard, the boulevards, and the parks (Jackson and Washington) under the control of the Commissioners. The machines which are eligible will have to be licensed and the maximum speed is limited to eight miles an hour.

No machine which emits sparks of vapor may enter a South Park boulevard or park. Cars with machines and all the most recent patterns of gasoline machines. No machine which leaves a trail of offensive odor, behind it, may be used. The cars must be kept in good repair and must be taken to the park at least once a week. Auto drivers are to receive no privileges or immunities which are not granted to drivers of other vehicles. An operator may not leave his machine standing in the street, "chugging away." When it is not in motion it must be "towed" to a parking place.

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NAVAL Y. M. C. A. DEDICATED.

MISS GOULD, ADMIRAL DEWEY AND SEC. MOODY SPEAK.

Miss Gould Turns Over Keys of New Building on Behalf of Woman's Auxiliary—Navy and Army Men Present—Letter of Regret From the President.

The six-story building of the Naval Branch of the Y. M. C. A. at 167 Sands street, Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday. The building was made a possibility by Miss Helen M. Gould, who not only subscribed \$100,000 toward it, but gave a fountain, an organ and other things. When Dr. Lucien C. Warner of the International Y. M. C. A. called the large audience to order at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, there were seated on the platform William H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy; Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Barker and Higginson, Major-General T. S. A. Col. John A. McCook, Chaplain W. B. Miller, Miss Letitia Craig O'Neil, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. F. A. McAlpin, the Rev. Dr. Donald S. Mackay, James P. Stokes, William Sloane and St. Clair McKelway.

After the singing of a hymn, Miss Gould as chairman of the Dedication Committee of the Women's Auxiliary, presented the building and its furnishings to the International Y. M. C. A. of the United States Christian Association. She said in part:

It should, perhaps, be clearly understood by all that the Naval Branch is not a charity in the ordinary acceptance of the term. For the sailors who come here, they are not in a hotel or boarding house, but the building will be devoted to them and to their interests, and the sum exacted will be moderate.

Mr. Warner, in his address, presented the time, thought, labor and money of many different people. In the name of the Women's Auxiliary, he presented the building and its furnishings to the International Y. M. C. A. of the United States Christian Association. She said in part:

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MISSIE HEALY LITIGATION.

Application for Injunction Against Heine Made to State Supreme Court.

HEINE, Mont., May 15.—The expected application for an injunction restraining F. A. Heine from working the Minnie Heine mine pending the determination of an appeal from the District Court of Silver Bow county, was made to the State Supreme Court today by Attorney Evans representing Miles Finley or the Amalgamated Copper Company. The court took the application under advisement.

The petition asking for an injunction recites the litigation in the case of Miles Finley against F. A. Heine, involving Judge Harvey's decision in favor of Heine and the numerous steps in the battle for appeal, including the affidavits reflecting upon the Heine's motives in deciding in favor of Heine. It then alleges that since he has been operating the mine last July Heine has taken out about half a million dollars' worth of ore, at the rate of 40 or 50 tons a day, and further, that Heine has taken up some of the workings in the mine, presumably for the purpose of destroying evidence as to the amount of ore extracted.

There are several affidavits accompanying the petition made by miners and mining bosses. One miner by the name of McHugh swears that Heine's miners put 1,500 pounds of powder in stoves on the 800-foot level of the mine, set off an explosive and destroyed the stoves. The same miner alleges that holes have been drilled in the 800-foot level for the purpose of destroying the stoves.

It is expected that if the Court decides to hear the application for an injunction, there will be a battle royal between the respective counsel. If the Court should shut down the mine pending appeal it will not be opened for at least two years, and it will take that time before the Court reaches the appeal.

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OUTINGS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Mr. Schwab's Plans for Blooming Beach—Will Entertain 2,000 Daily.

Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, authorized yesterday the following statement regarding his recent purchase of the property at Richmond Beach, Staten Island:

I have purchased Richmond Beach facing New York harbor, Staten Island, for the benefit of poor and sick children of New York. The beach, which is a fine fresh-water lake, a grove and high land reaching back to the shore, will be made a playground for the poor and sick children of New York. The property at present consists of a farmhouse, pavilions on the ocean shore, and a large building which will be altered to suit the purposes of the purchase and the children of New York.

It is expected that from 1,500 to 2,000 children will be provided for at the beach, and they will be given a good time in the usual way by means of bathing, boating and other amusements. The children will be taken to the beach by means of a large motor car, and the beach will be open to the public during the summer season. Every child will receive a good dinner, and I am deeply interested with me in this undertaking, and we both have our hearts set on it.

Representatives of the Parsons and Hayes families of the Knights of Labor will get together in this city today and if they carry out a programme decided upon six months ago will amalgamate the Hayes family to be recognized as representing the order.

Since the split arose in the Knights of Labor, the order has been rapidly losing strength. The Parsons family, who are the Hayes family, will get together in this city today and if they carry out a programme decided upon six months ago will amalgamate the Hayes family to be recognized as representing the order.

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BETTER PAY WITHOUT ASKING

VOLUNTARY RAISE IN WAGES BY CONTINENTAL TOBACCO CO.

Ten Per Cent. Increase for 20,000 Men and Women Below Grade of Foreman—Means \$1,500,000 More a Year—Costs More to Live, the Directors Say.

The Continental Tobacco Company has made an increase in the wages of the great majority of its factory employees. The Board of Directors met a few days ago and adopted a resolution voluntarily increasing by 10 per cent. the wages of all the company's employees in its factories below the grade of foreman. The advance will date from May 9.

The announcement of the board's action was telegraphed to all of the factories with orders that the notice of it be posted at the factories, and the telegraphic announcement was confirmed by a formal letter from the directors' realization that the general cost of living throughout the country has advanced, and the raise was designed to meet the increase. Nearly 20,000 men and women, distributed among ten factories in Missouri, Kentucky and Ohio, will receive the advance. There are two factories at Middletown, Ohio; three at Louisville, Ky., and five in and near St. Louis, Mo., being the Liggett & Myers factories and the Drummond & Brown branches.

The advance in wages will apply not only to those employees who receive a stated wage, but also to those who piece work. The Continental company prides itself on never having strikes and believes that its system of treating employees fairly has been the cause of its success. Holding them to rigid duty, is the best business policy.

"We never reduce wages," said a man connected with the company yesterday. "If it becomes necessary to reduce any one's wages it is usually time for that one to go. This raise in wages is permanent. We do not want any one's affections, whether he or she belongs to a union or not. We demand good workers, pay them liberally, treat them well and then they can stay with us just as long as they do good and faithful work. They know it and we never have any trouble with them."

In some of our factories where there are a large number of girls, some of them are not speaking a common language freely, we have pianos and musical diversion for them. At some of the Southern factories where we have a considerable number of white girls working the safeguards thrown around the girls are as strict as at any young ladies' seminary.

If our employees put themselves about their work, all the while, the wages go on and we take care of the doctor's bill."

No one at the New York office cared to say yesterday just how much money was involved in the increase of wages, or what the wages of the persons affected are. It was said, however, that the 2,000 employees there were affected and that the increase in the weekly payroll would be \$750,000.

Taking the total number of employees of the company to be affected at 20,000, the company mean an increase in the wage amount of \$300,000 a week, or more than \$1,500,000 a year. The increase will be a great surprise to the tobacco workers at all the factories.

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